Pomeroy's Trial. The last Wathena Reporter, taking an item

from the Chief for a text, preaches a long sermon upon the necessity of trying, convicting and punishing Pomeroy. A correspondent, in another column, propounds a few hard conuncrams to the Reporter upon the subject; and we wish to say something in addition.

The Reporter, after charging that Pomeroy was the founder of the corruption system in Kansas polities, proceeds to preach as if everything said of him were proven, and all that was wanting was sentence to be pronounced upon him. The fact is, Jim. Lane had Kansas politics thoroughly corrupted before Pomeroy ever knew the cards. Pomeroy may be guilty of # great many acts of corruption; but as we have no personal knowledge of the fact, we shall not speak so positively as the editor of the Reporter does. We know that. upon three several occasions, charges have been preferred, and he has been investigated by Kansas Legislatures, and once by the United States Senate; and in not one instance has the charge been sustained, unless it be said that the York case is proven. At the Senatorial election in 1867, the charge of bribery was made at the time, and a committee of investigation was appointed After a short effort, the committee reported that they believed there had been bribery, but they found it impossible to obtain proof of the fact. In 1872, a joint committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the Caldwell election, and to again ivestigate the Pomerov election of 1867. They atterly failed to prove that Pomeroy had bribed a single member of the Legislature; and all that was proven was, that he had promised a newspaper editor something for supporting him, and had an unpleasantness with the editor about it. At the election of 1873, York made his charges. The Legislature investigated them. as also did the United States Senate. Neither investigation established a single charge of bribery against him, with the exception of the York

The York matter, then, is his crime, and it is the only one upon which he is to be tried. The testimony of York himself, and that of his associates, prove that York made the advances to Pomeroy, and offered himself to be bribed-held out inducements and temptations. In short, their owe testimony proves that it was a deeply planned conspiracy, for the sole purpose of leading Pomeroy into a trap. Pomery, then, is to be tried for falling into the trap, and for allowing himself, in the excitement of a heated contest, in which his own fate was at stake, to become the victim of the conspiracy. We most heartily signed the petition for the dismissal of the case-and the more heartily, in view of the miserable showing, thus far, of the great reign of honesty and intellect which was said to have been inaugurated by the defeat of Pomeroy. Why, it is even reported that York and Ben. Simpson-two of the conspirators-have signed the petition. And it is a remarkable fact, that the most earnest laborers for the defeat of Pomeroy, are the men who now most deeply regret

The same number of the Reporter that contains the article in question, contains another relative to Maj. John M. Crowell, in which the subject of his proposed dismissal, and the regret of his friends thereat, is flippantly spoken of-as much as to say, Crowell is no great shakes, and he may as well slide as any other officer. It is unanimously acknowledged that Crowell is the most efficient officer in his position in the West; and depredators upon the property of the people of of money. the State, in its most private and sacred formin the United States mails.

vinegar, to sit at his office desk, and with all the dignity and firmness of a Roman Senator, demand the sternest, blindest, and most impartial justice. himself. But if the same stern and exact justice | know the condition of their State Treasury! were carried down to all phases and acts of publie and private life, and retribution meted out for every transgression, proportioned according man would carry a warm poultice inside the seat

UNFORTUNATE QUARREL.-Melius, the great sire of the Franklin County movement, and John Davis, the great essayist, of longitudinal wind, and leader of another Reform movement, blingly await the issue

We once knew an old fellow who invented a with a will to get it in running order. His sonin-law, who was just as crazy on the same subtest, was at work on one of his own, and one day come to him through his invention!

difference over their unchines, will not disinberit each other from any part of the great glory and and in conceit, with Gratz Brown, turned the renown to be derived therefrom.

17 About a year ago, the Topeka Common the Lumber King; Andy Wilson, the Cattle King; cept that portion of it like our trate subscriber. T. B. Mills, the Bridge King; and D. M. Adams. the Money King. Within the year, great changes have taken place in the fate of those Kings. flugo Kullak is dead, and his immense lumber Mills is played out in Kansas, and has gone back to original principles-running a real estate agency at Little Rock, Arkansas. D. M. Adams is hadly "busted," and no longer able to "pay my checks." Andy Wilson, the Cattle King, is the only one remaining of the four who has not

abdicated, but still reigns in all his glory. The Eldorado Times has an article on unequal assessments, in which it complains of the great difference in the valuation of lands in Butler and Doniphan Counties. Its figures from Doniphan County were taken from the table published in the Chief. If the Times will refer to the succeeding number of the Chief, it will there learn that the figures in our table were simply an error, made by the County Clerk's deputy, and that lands in Douinhan County are valued fully as high as in Butler. So that all the indignation, including the State Board of Equalization

in its range, was for nothing. Grant is beginng to receive appropriate thanks for his veto. The Eastern Democratic papers, that so heartily commended the veto, are already asserting that the President did it with

an eye to his chances for a third term. IF Many of the editorials of the Topeka Com-

The Impeachment.

The State Scuate met last week, as a Court of Impeachment. The resignation of Hayes was announced, and the Committe on the part of the House stated that they should not proceed with the case; but the Senate suspected that all was not right, and refused to adjourn until after the new Treasurer had filed his bond and receipted for the State funds; and they also ordered that the evidence taken in New York, and the report on the Price Raid Scrip, be published as

part of the proceedings of the Senate. We notice that a tremendons bullabaloo was raised and kept up against the Senate, by a number of the leading papers, from the time it met until after it adjourned. One would think the Senators had rendered themselves liable to impeaclment, by meeting as the law required them to do. They certainly had good ground to saspect some trickery that it was desirable to cover up, when this noise and dust was raised in advance of their meeting, and kept up the whole ime-and not the least of it over their resolve to let the people know what evidence was ob-

tained against the Treasurer. We do not suppose any person desires that Col. Hayes be punished, if the State has lost nothing through his transactions. But this does not alter the fact that the Senate was in the right. On points of law, we are always distrustful of our own opinion; but we have an opinion on this question, as we understand it. The House of Representatives, as required by law, by a vote, preferred articles of impeachment against the State Treasurer, and appointed a comittee to rosecute the charges before the Senate; and the Senate fixed upon a day to meet as a Court. Now, it looks to us as though that Committee had no right or authority to do anything but carry out the purpose for which they were appointed They were not acting for themselves, but under rders of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives gave them no authority to enter into a private agreement with the State Treasurer, pledging themselves that if he would resign, they would not perform the duty required of them by the law, especially after obtaining sufficient testimony to convict him. If we are not mistaken, we believe the House even discussed the question whether Hays could escape by the dodge of resigning, and decided that he could not. The Committee, then, went squarely back upon their plain and imperative duty, and took it into their own hands to thwart the express commands of the House of Representatives.

Here, then, is what we see: The State Treas-

rer and his Clerk put on a defiant front, throwing every obstacle in the way of an investigation of the affairs of the Treasury, until evidence was obtained which would undoubtedly convict him. Then the Committee commence shystering with him, saying: "Here, we have the evidence convicting you of high crimes and misdemeanors. and it is our duty to prosecute you. But if von will resign your office, we pledge ourselves not to do what the law and the evidence require us to do, but to suppress the facts and the testimony, and cover everything up nicely." Then the Treasurer sends in his resignation to the Governor, and the Governor can't find any authority by which he can refuse to accept it. A successor is appointed, as previously concocted, who does not appear to give bond until the day the Senate meets; and if it had quietly dissolved without showing any back-bone, as had been expected, the Lord only knows whether he would ever have given bond or not, or whether Hayes would not have remained Treasurer. Can a man under charges of high crimes and misdemeanors escape by simply resigning the office in which the crimes were committed? Is there any organization or society in existence, in which such acreeping out place is telerated! Not one. A criminal

at the bar cannot escape by resigning! When the Senate met, and insisted upon per forming its lawful duty, and refused to listen to there is not a term of the United States District flimsy excuses, the Committee commenced expose Court, but that he brings in a regular berd of tulating: "Oh, we pledged our words to Hayes post-office thieves, and convicts them. But this that if he would resign, we would not prosecute newspaper champion of stern honesty and exact | the case!" Then the papers threw more mud, justice, who calls for Pomeroy's conviction as a and abused the Senate for everything meanpublic duty, and as necessary for the good of the they wanted to squander the people's money, State, thinks it a light affair to dismiss an officer and all that; and even the resolution to publish who has become famous for bringing to justice the testimony, is denounced as a useless spending

Now, the public cannot believe otherwise than that there has been a regular system of rascality It is very easy for a young man full of "zip" and | carried on in the Treasurer's office, which is being covered up and concealed by the joint connivance and shystering of the Governor, the Treasnrer, and the Committee appointeed to prosecute It reads well, especially when he reads it over to the impeachment. And to-day the people do not

SCHURZ ALMIGHTY .- One of our German subscribers has climbed away up on the highest pinto the magnitude of the crime, perhaps that same | nacle of his ear, because of the irreverent remarks which we made about Carl Schurz, last week. of his breeches at least nine months in the year! The offense, we suppose, arises from the fact that Schurz is a German. It is a very weak point with very many persons of that nation, adversary of poor old Barbara Frietchie, and that when a German is alluded to in uncomplimentary terms, they take it as an insult to the entire nation. You may deponde an English. man, a Frenchman, an Irishman, or an Amerihave got into a wrangle as to which shall be can, and it is all right; but a German you must recognized as the great party, to rescue the State uot. Now, our theory is, that in this country, from corruption. An interested public trem- every man must stand upon his own idividual merits, whether he be a German, an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Irishman, or an American; and perpetual motion, and he was working away if any man wants to put himself up as an embodiment of an entire uation, he had better remain in that nation.

Our allusion to Carl Schurz, was to Schurz suggested to the old man wherein the latter's individually, and not to every man in America sweeping several villages, a number of factories, machine was defective, and wherein his would of German descent. We said just what we and an immense amount of property to destrucprove successful. This so incensed the old fel- meant, and our only apology is its truth. We tion. The loss of life is fearful, probably amountlow, that he at once stopped work to make his said he was treacherons and impracticable. Is will, in which he forever disinherited the son- it not true, with all his talent? He was first a The suffering villages are Williamsburg, Haydenin-law of any portion of the fortune which should Democrat. He left that party, and joined the ville, Leeds, and Florence, in Hampshire County. Republicans, on the slavery issue. After the We trust that Davis and Melius, in their little | war, he came to Missouri, where the Republicans confided in him, but he basely betrayed them, State over to the Rebel Demperacy. Now he has turned against that party, and is seeking to build up another in which he shall be leader. wealth contained a poem entitled "The Four And whatever he does, he presumes upon his Kings," in which the fame of four of Topeka's supreme control of the German element. We citizens was celebrated. They were Hugo Kullak, never believed that he owned that element, ex-

We have said he was impracticable. Wha great measure has he ever advanced and carried through the Senate! Nothing. His forte is to snarl and oppose. His great efforts in the Senate business scattered in different hands. T. B. are all directed to opposing and tearing down important measures brought forward by other men. We have not a word to take back of what to the British Parliament. we said last week.

LF About five years ago a young Kansas publisher employed a lady compositor in his office, but the patronage received did not justify the publication of his paper, and he was compelled to anospend at a time when he was indebted to the gentle type setter to the amount of \$200, and being unable to pay her in each offered, himself in lieu thereof, was accepted, the account was squared, and the parties have since been living together happily, and are now sending forth a fine eight column paper.

We find the above guing the rounds of the

We find the above going the rounds of the Kausas papers. Lest it might be supposed to refer to the publishers of the Doniphan County Republican, we take occasion to say that the publishers of that paper are both the same sort of people, and are not married to one another. We charge nothing for this information. No thanks,

While thousands die from the effects of whiskey, there are occasional deaths from the other extreme. This paragraph occurs in a recent dispatch from Madison, Indiana. "Mrs. Crane, an aged and respected lady of this city, died Saturday evening of pneumonts. The fatal attack was brought on by kneeling on a damp sidewalk while praying before a salcon."

13 President Grant and Andy Johnson are now ou the same platform—hard money and conmonwealth seem to savor strongly of Ward Bur- traction. But Grant went over to Johnson, not Johnson to Graut.

The discussion on the proposed appropriation in aid of the Centennial celebration of American Independence, is becoming somewhat bitter. Its opponents call it a swindle, and but the beginning of raids upon the National Treasury in its behalf. Congressman Cobb, of this State, has made a sharp speech against it, which is commended by most of the Kansas papers, and condemned by a few. Cobb stated facts which cannot be denied, and is certainly not open to censure on that account. But we have thought that Congress might afford to appropriate the money, and save the amount from some of the many steals that are constantly being allowedsuch as subsidies to steamship and railroad moopolies; extra pay to swindling mail contractors. who have already been overpaid for their work; frandulent claims, and innumerable other steals,

aggregating millions of dollars every year. The hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has been eagerly looked forvaril to for years, by the American people, and a grand day of jubilee of the entire nation has en anticipated. It should be a matter of pride with the whole people, and not be regarded as a set scheme of the State of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia. There are occasions in the ives of nations, as well as in the lives of men. when they are justified in indulging in a little extravagance, and this will be one of the occaions in the life of our nation.

Philadelphia is a grand and noble cify, of which any nation might be proud; and her citizens have subscribed munificently in aid of the celebration. The city of Philadelphia was honored as the Capital of the American Confederation, and for some years as the Capital of the United states Government. She suffered for it, by being overron with the British army during the Revolution; but during all those dark and gloomy years, while she was the headquarters of the British army, she remained true to the cause of Independence, and it was not found necessary to purge and entirely reconstruct her after the retreat of the enemy. Philadelphia has done her full share towards sustaining the Government: she has always been loyal; and she has never perpetrated a steal upon the National Treasury. If the Centennial is permitted to fail, it will be a source of regret for the next hundred years, hard as it seems to give the money now.

Col. Cobb cast up to some of the advocates of the appropriation, that when the West, only a few days before, had asked for more currency to relieve their depressed business interests it had been refused them. This was unquestionably true: but some of the strongest advocates of the currency bill were from Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has almost always stood with the West. Because the East has dealt unfairly by the West, it is no cause why the whole nation should be humiliated.

We have a warm side and a deep reverence for the city of Philadelphia, and we want to see her pride gratified by the nation doing itself honor on its grandest anniversary. We say, aid the Centennial, even if it be necessary to strain a point, and to deprive public thieves of their regular rations for the next two years.

"LET US BE JUST."-The Topeka Common cealth, in an editorial on the subject of a new party, says this:

"The only Governor of Kansas living in the State to-day who was ever charged with malfrasance in office and attempt to steal kinself rich from the public funds, or even anspected of such a thing, is one who is now a leading light in this new party movement, and who, whenever occasion offers, bellows himself out of breath in denunciation of corruption and jobbery. That man, it is unnecessary to say, is that full-blown demagogue and venerable Pharisee, Charles Robinson, of Lawrence."

While we wholly disagree with Gov. Robinon's late political course, we think he is entiled to fairness. Having been a member of the legislature during the Robinson impeachment, and one of the twelve who refused to vote him in Congress, let us know that; but don't go off on general guilty upon no evidence, simply to accomplish ities, so that we new comers can't tell what it means.

The revenues of Jim Lane and his tool Sid, Clarke.

Respectfully, New Cour we know whereof we speak. The impeachment of the State officers was got up for the express surpose of implicating and ruining Gov. Robinate were ousted from their seats, and under the reign of political terror then prevailing in the State, Lane men were elected in their places, in order to secure the necessary majority in the Senate of members who were in favor of convicting Robinson. Yet with this Scnate thus packed against Robinson. and with all the National, State and military influences arrayed against him, the other State officers were convicted, and Robinson was acquitted-his record was so clear, that even a Senate pledged to convict him, and backed as it was, dared not perpetrate the outrage. To this day, Robinson stands on the record as the ablest Governor Kansas ever had-and, we might truly say, the most honest. Yet a leading State paper, fresh from helping to shyster over the case of a State officer with volumes of evidence to con-

vict him, talks about the corruption of a man who came out scathless from a Senate elected and pledged to convict him. Does the preservation of the Republican party of Kansas require that the dishonesty of some State officers be covered up, and that men who have met all charges against them, and come

ont with honor, be assailed and maligned?

The last borror comes from Western Massachusetts, where an immense reservoir, coustructed to supply water power for a large number of manufacturing establishments, gave way, ing to several hundred, of all ages and both sexes. The loss of property is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times recently announced that an exposure of the corruptions of Senator Ingalis was soon to be made, that would startle the country, and throw every other sensation in the shade. We have been anxiously looking for it, but it doesn't come. Guess it has gone to roost with the Shimmons exposure of the Lawrence Tribane

The Cawker City Board of Trade recently met and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Charles Summer, which were duly esented in Congress. We learn that the Fanning Board of Trade are going to pass resolutions on the death of Livingstone, and forward them

13" Asa Hairgrove and John Q. Page have bid farewell to corrupt Kansas, and have sought asylum in the mountains of Colorado. We believe they are both witnesses in the Pomeroy case. Perhaps they have both exhausted their stock of

to see" Grant before this one becomes a law.

State Senator Simons respectfully but firmly declines to train with the John Davis Reform party, or to serve on the State Central Committee, to which he was appointed without his knowledge. Simon don't wig-wag.

The funniest thing of the season, is the Lawrence Standard and the Atchison Patriot pro testing against Republicans galvanizing life into the defunct Democratic party.

W. S. Burke has removed his Freenan to Chicago. That is about as near hell as he can get it in this world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Chief.) mms of your paper, to refer to the communication in you last issue, in regard to matters in the M. E. Church of Troy, and signed, "One of the Ignorant," otherwise, S. B. Cutler. With regard to merit, the article speaks for itself, and would be unworthy of any notice from me, to several other articles appearing some weeks ago, and at various times, in the Chief-dictated and written by mem-bers of the Church-that I deem an expose expedient, at lenst. Again, its virulent animus is of the same character as that which has characterized the abuse received by my-self and others from members of that church, in public and in private, at church and at other places; and more especially on the night of the Quarterly Conference, on the first Saturday of January, when the evening, to a late hour, was devoted to my abuse, and that with the Elder

I refer to these matters, in order to offer them as an apology to my many friends in the M. E. Church of other places, for my withdrawn, as intimated in the first named scarribus article referred to. I still love the M. E. Church, and all things being equal, that is the church of my choice; but being emphatically a man of peace, and believing it better to auffer wrong than to do wrong I have left the church, or been driven away by the le ontinued abuse of the party who are sustained and upwill continue to cast my let with those whom I believe to be the people of God. Perhaps I should state, that this man, Cutler, is a newly appointed Steward of the Church and feeling at once the diguity of his elevation, manifest

ed it, in the effusion of last week.

The epithets of "Bell-wether," "Hairless his ironical reference to the "main pillars," are expres sions closely related to the slang phrase of "let her rip, as heard from the pulpit on the occasion of the Quarterly Meeting, at which the writer above named said be had so good a time-the speaker discoursing upon the great be efit of church storms. I can only pray that the Lord ma deliver me from experiencing any more, and forgive me for not somer seeking a calle harbor. If my friends will excuse me, I hope never again to be called upon to defend myself through a public newspaper, from articles of scur CHARLES RAPPELYE.

(For the Chief.) TROT, KANSAS, May 15th, 1874. FRIEND MILLER: - I noticed, in last week's Wathrna Re-porter, an article headed "Pomeroy's Case," in which the editor proceeds to overhant you, and give you and all others who have any sympathy for the old man to-day, a gen-eral scourging, and charges, in effect, that it was Pomeroy who was more instrumental than all others in giving Kan-aas the name of the "Rotten Commonwealth," and "that new-comer in the State, and not as familiar with Kansas politics as the editor of the Reporter, I would like to in-quire wherein the corruption of Mr. Pomeroy consisted? I have read the evidence in the "Credit Mobilier investigations, and all other investigations of corrupt transact tions in Congress, that I have ever heard of; but in them the name of S. C. Pomeroy has never occurred, that I have ever been able to ascertain. Now, it may be that the Re-porter knows of dishonest transactions of Mr. Pomeroy; but if he does, I should like to be informed of what they are. My own recollection is, that the Reporter supported Pomercy, just after the Fall election of 1872; and while Mr. Pomeroy may have given York money. York says, in his own testimony, that he first asked for it. Now, it "Get thee behind me. Satan!" Still, I know many men in Doniphan County, who, being importuned just as Pomeroy was then by York, according to York's own testimony, would have done just what York says Pomeroy did, and lots of these men live in Washington Township. But what other act did Pomeroy ever do wrong! I have heard that before he was first elected to the Schate, he was President of the Relief Committee for Kansas, and that he made money out of that; but immediately upon the heels of jit, the State elected him Senator; he served out six ears, and was again elected. Where is the evidence, to this day, that he ever improperly made a dollar in that or ing a stranger, and unfamiliar with Kansas politics, as the tor of the Reporter is, I ask these quest pose of information; and I assure you, it will not satisfy me to be told by either the editor of the Reporter or any one else, that I am a fool, a scoundrel, or to have any other vituperative enithets hurled at me. I want to have an wers given in the same spirit of cander and fairness in which this letter is written. If Pomeroy is guilty of the let us know it; if he ever bribed any one in securing any

EDITOR OF CHIRF :- I perceive, by some late papers son, because he insisted upon being Governor of a graduate of Harvard College, and succeeded Rev. Amni Cheever in the ministry in 1766. Eben Tappan, father of died recently, at the age of 82 years. His grandfather was Other State officers were included, only because the above, was a brother to Senator Ben. Tappan, of Ohio, it was necessary in order to reach Robinson. and nucle to Arthur and Lewis Tappan, of the Colorado 88 or 9 years old, and was the last survivor of the Revolutionary soldiers in the above named town of Mancheste chusetts. Ammi Cheever was the son of Rev. Sam uel Cheever, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who was the son of Ezekiel Cheever, who came over from England in 1638, and taught grammar school in Boston some 78 years. Ammi left three sons, Amos, John and Ezekiel. Amos studied for the ministry, was a bachelor, died some 70 or more years ago. John died about 1823. John and Ezekie married sisters, daughters of Susanna Butler. Ezekiel Cheever was at the taking of Quebec, in 1759, being apprenticed to a wheelwright in Ipswich, Mass. He died the 18th of July, 1826, his wife preceding him 13 days. The writer has in his possession a silver porringer, with the initials of S. B., belonging formerly to Susannah Butler

> Terrible Death-A Woman in Flames on the Prairie. A gentleman who came into Loavenworth Saturday, reports to the Times a terrible accident which happened in the vicinity of "White Church," a few miles south of there.

ing in part, for Ben's proclivity for spoons, and perhaps may lead to establishing some relationship to the above

ed individual. E. C. was grandfather to the writer,

Yours.

and retained as such as an heir loom, and perhaps

on the maternal side.

Mrs. Sally Mann, the wife of a farmer by that name, discovered a fire in a fence corner some distance from the house, and knowing the damage it would do if allowed to spread, started out to extinguish it. While engaged in beating out the fire with a handful of brush, her clothes took fire, and it an instant, he was really and in an instant. the fire with a handful of brush, her ciothes took fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Her piercing screams for help were un-answered, as her husband and the hired help were at work over a ridge some half a mile or more away. Becoming perfectly frenzied by the scorching flames, the poor woman lost her pres-ence of unitd, and instead of throwing herself ence of mind, and instead of throwing herself upon the plowed ground near at hand and thus quenching the flames, she started on a run for the house, full 300 yards away, the flames gaining strength at every step. Reaching the house, the woman threw herself upon the bed, and from thence rolled to the floor, where her husband found her, burned to a crisp, when he returned home from his work at night. Every vestige of clothing was burned from the body, and the remains looked more like a mass of charcoal than anything else. A little presence of mind would have prevented this terrible, terrible death.

Defnication in Howard County-Plight of the County Treasurer with \$13,000 of the Peo-ple's Money.

We learn that E. D. Custer, Treasurer of Howard County, has disappeared, and it is supposed is a defaulter to the County in a considerable is a defaulter to the County in a considerable sum. The circumstances, as we gather from the Longton Ledger, are these: It will be remembered that in the County seat difficulty last win ter, the books and records were carried away from Elk Falls, and for some time concealed. A short time since all were returned except the tax roll for the year 1873. The Boston people claimed they did not take it. Lately a warrant of arrest was issued against the Treasurer and several other parties, for keeping this tax roll. Judge Campbeil held the parties to bail, each in the sum of two thousand dollars. Upon the return day, Conter asked for a delay of a day or so, on account of absence of witnesses.

On Friday last, the final day for trial, Mr. Custer was not on hand, having left during the night

Perhaps they have both exhansted their stock of lies, and have gone in quest of alkaline recuperation.

On Friday last, the final day for trial, Mr. Custer was not on hand, having left during the night previous. It is not known how much be is short, as the books are in confusion and the tax roll of 1873, upon which most of the money has been collected, is not yet produced. It is thought the County will lose about \$15,000.

This is the second time Howard County has lost money through default of her County Treasurer.

WHAT BEN. BUTLER'S DEATH WOULD BE .- The West should be rejoiced to learn that Gen. But-ler is much improved in health, and that he will probably he able to return to duty in a few days. Gen. Butler is the only man in Congress from. New England, who has the courage to defy the Eastern money rings, and his death at this time would be a very great public calamity.—Terre Haute Express.

To BE PLACED.—Senator Schurz says his sole desire, upon the expiration of his present term of service, is "to be placed where he can do the most good!" According to present appearances, the people of Missouri propose to accommodate him by permanently retiring him to private life.

—Pittsbury Commercial.

MEANS WHAT HE SAYS.

Though "confirmations extrong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands of the sea shore, were produced to prove that the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrib Remedy is in earnest, and means what he says, when he offers \$500 reward for any case of Catarrib which he can not cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "Humbug!" "HUMBUG!!" "It cannot be, hecause Dr. Homeson ways Catarrib camot be cared." Now, this "HUMBUG!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homeapun says Catarrh ca"not be cared." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that the earth is not round or spherical, and as flat as a "slap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill poud. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Hemespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it is no less mistaken and behind the times in re-gard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world mores, and that medical science is progressive—the opin-ion of Dr. Homespun to the contrary notwith-s'auding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will are Catarrh, thousands who have used it at

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand. You will find it in drug stores all over the land. [From the Catskill Recorder of Nov. 15, 1872.] A GOOD REMEDY.

We invite attention to the advertisement of age's Catarrh Remedy. Our readers will bear is witness that we never knowingly co humbigs of any name or nature, and a li-portion of patent medicines may safely be clasas impositions upon public cre lulity. But having witnessed the beneficial effects of Sage's Re medy upon the members of our family and others, in Catarrial cases, we unqualifiedly pronounce it a valuable medicine, entitled to public confidence. The proprietor entitle and confidence. The proprietor could easily obtain in Catskill many certificates of its merits.

Patal Lightning-A Man Killed While Herd-ing Cattle. We regret to learn, says the Atchison Champ-ion of the 14th inst., that Mr. Hiram Groff was killed yesterday evening by lightning, in the vicinity of the village of Lancaster. Mr. Groff was about thirty years of age, and a resident of Walnut township. He was herding a lot of cattle in Lancaster township when struck by the electric current. A dozen or more of his cattle were knocked down at the same time, but none

were knocked down at the same time, but none of them were permanently injured.

Mr. Groff is the third man who has been killed in that vicinity by lightning. Some twelve or fifteen years ago a man named John Bohanan was killed while caught out in a shower between Lancaster and Huron. Three years ago C. G. Means and a man named Norris were herding cattle in the same neighborhood when the latter was killed by lightning, and Mr. Means sustained a severe shock. These three casualties occurring in the same neighborhood from the same ring in the same neighborhood from the same cause is something to awaken attention. No such fatality is reported in any other part of the country. Is there a mmeral—iron, for instanc-in the earth that attracts the electricity of the sequent increase during a storm in that localiclouds, and causes a greater discharge and con

GUIDE BOARDS .- A gentleman who has been traveling lately requests the attention of road overseers to the following section of the general statutes of 1868, page 902; "Sec. 14. Each read everseer, within his dis-

trict, shall erect and keep up, at the expense of the township, posts and guide boards at the forks of every State and County road, containing an in-scription, in legible letters, directing the way, and naming the distance to such town or public place or places as are situated on said road; and any overseer of roads, failing to do so in a reaso-nable time, shall, upon conviction thereof, be-fore any justice of the peace of the proper Coun-ty, be fined in any sum not exceeding five dolplace or places as are situated on said road; and ty, be fined in any sum not exceeding five dol-lars, with cost of snit; and, when collected, it shall be paid into the County treasury for school

purposes."

From the above it will be seen that any trave ler who may miss his way, by reason of not finding guide boards at road crossings, can bring an action against the road overseer. In fact, action can be brought by any person against a road overseer who fails to perform his duty.

The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks: "When Congress inflated the President's salary the country expected a veto. We are pained to say there was no veto."

ST. LOUIS HARKET.

St. Louis, May 18. Hemp-Unchanged.
Flour-Steady. Order demand for grades at \$4 3086 50, which continued accree and active. which continued acree and active.

Wheat—Spring dull and lower. No. 2 \$1 25 \$1 o. Corn—Lower and closed steady. No. 2 mixed 68jc 260. eller latter half of June 67jc. Oats—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 57@57jc in elevator.

clear sic for round loose lots.

Bacon—Firm. Good Jobbing and order demand. Shoulders, Sic clear rib. 10½ #10½c; clear sides, 10½c; shoulder first half of July 8c.

Lard—Firm. Manufacturing 9½c; choice kettle 11c.

Hogs—Firm at 44 50 #5 90.

Cattle—Quiet and unchanged. Prime to choice native 45 00 #6 00 cows and heifers, \$2 24 #4 25; Texan, \$2 40 #5 50.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 18. Flour—Dull and nominal.

Wheat—Dull, unsettled and lower and closes steadier.
No. 1 spring, \$1.25, No. 2 \$1.25 regular \$1.21), fresh spot,
\$1.223 i 22 June, No. 3 \$1.15.

Corn—In demand and lower. No. 2 mixed, 61;2612c
cash; 616 bid for June, high mixed 64c.
Outs—Fair demand and advanced; No. 2 \$7;247;2 cash;

Outs—Fair ormano and A. (4) April 2006.

Res—Scarce and firm. No. 3 98) 2006.

Pork—Steady at \$17 10 cash or June, \$17 35 July.

Lard—Steady at \$16 60 and June, and \$10 307 July.

Bulk Meats—Good demand. Shoulders higher, sales at

Rulk Meats—Good demand-be loose spot. Cattle—Market rather quiet and prices steady. Com-mon to very choice steers, \$4 75:86 00, stockers, \$3 75. Hogs—Fairly active and steady. Foot to common. \$5 30 \$5 40; medium, \$5 50:86 00; good to strictly prime, \$5 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOUSEOHLD Why will you

PANACEA -AND-

FAMILY

To all persons and fering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Colie, Cramps in the limbs or atomach, Pain in the back, low-cla or side, we would say, THE HOUSERIOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LIMBENT is, of all others, the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all. LINIMENT. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. july10.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of trors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Imits to marriage removed. New method of treat ment. New and reunricals removed. New method of treatment. New and reunricable remedica. Books and Circulars sett free, in scaled envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct30, 73-1y.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nur-ses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and rest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY

simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapp Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Children Often Look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS roy Werms without injury to the child, being per feetly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other inj

and DIARRHOLA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from

Terthing or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Gennine unless the fac-

curtis & BROWN, Proprietors. No 215 Fulton Street, New York Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicis at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

CLOTHING HOUSE. KAHN & CO.,

Corner Third and Felix Sta., and Ho. 1, Corby's Mock, Are the only Clothiers in

Saint Joseph WHO SELL CLOTHING AT THE RIGHT PRICE Always on hand, a large stock of

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE. AWARDED

"Medal for Progress, AT VIENNA, 1873. MEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" AWARDED AT TH

Exposition. No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Price.

A FEW GOOD REASONS

1 .-- A New Invention, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secur by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a perfect LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, o

all binds of goods.
3.—Runs Lieut, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—ber

ombination of qualities.
4.—Dunable—Runs for Years without Repairs. 5 .- Will do all parieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in

6 .- In Most easily Managed by the operator. Length of 6.—Is Most easily Manager by the operator. Extent was stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through heles.

7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant, forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever

Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uni-form length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Throne Controller, which allows casy movement of needle-bar, and revents injury to thread. 8.—Constitution most careful and stressien. It is manufactured by the most skillful and exper enced mechanics, at

the celebrated Remington Armory, Rion, N. F. Chicago Office, 285 State Street. apr30m2. Notice of Application to Sell

Real Estate. In Probate Court, Doniphan County, State of Kansas In Probate Court, Doniphan County, State of Kansas,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 11th day of May,
1874, the undersigned, Guardian of Harry Carman,
filed his petition in the Probate Court of Doniphan County,
State of Kansas, praylog for an order for the sale of an undivided twentieth part of the north-west quarter of section
twenty-three, in lownship three sauth, of range twenty-one
cast, in said County, at private sale. Said petition will
stand for hearing before said Court, on the 15th day of
May, 1874, at 10 o clock, A. M. — JOEL P. BLAIR,
Guardian of Harry Carman,
May 14, 1874-1w.

Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that, on the 27th day of April, 1974. I was app-inted by the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kausas, Administratrix of the Estate of Jasper H. Titus, late of the County of Hamilton, in the State of Obio, deceased. All persons having claims against and Estate, will press at the same for allowance; those indebted to the Estate, will make immediate payment to the underedened.

iersigued. Troy, Kansas, May 11, 1874. SARAH P. TITUS, Administratrix. May 14, 1874-3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, \$88. Designas Countr. \$88. In the District Court for Doul; han County. State of Kans John Hackett,) Plaintiff.

St. Jo. & D. C. R. R. Co. Defendants. St. Jo. & D. C. R. R. Co. J Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1874, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the north door of the Centt House, in the city of Troy, Doniphan County, State of Kansas, offer for saie, at public another, for easi, the following described real extite, to wit: The south-cost quarter of the north cast quarter of section thirty, (30) in township three, (3) of range twenty, in Doniphan County, State of Kansas, Taken as the property of John Hackett, and offered for saie to the highest hidder for cash, to satisfy certain judgments for costs, now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which John Hackett is plaintiff, and the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company is defendant.

fackett is plaintiff, and the cal-failroad Company is defendant. Given under my hand, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1874, THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE, Sheriff of Daniphyn County, Pr's for, \$8.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.
DOSITIAN COUNTY, SS.
In the District Court for Doniphon County, State of Kansas. B. F. Hudsen and Lasbella R. Thompson, Administratrix,

Joshua Saunders and Mary J. Saunders, Defendants seller latter half of June 67je.

Outs—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 57#57je in elevator.

Barley—Dull.

Rys—Dull and easy at 98#41 00.

Pork—Firm at \$18 00.

Bry Salt Meats—Firm. Shoulders. 7je; clear rib 2je;
lear 8je for round loose lets. real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of section sect-enteen, (17) in township four, (4) of range twenty-ose, (21) in Doniphan County, State of Kansas. Taken as the prop-erty of Joshua Saun-bers and Mary J. Saunders, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a certain judgment and cooks, now of record in the District Court for Doutphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which B. F. Hudson and Isabella B. Thompson, Administratry, are plaintiffs, and Joshua Saunders and Mary J. Saunders are defendants.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of May. A. D. 1874.
THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE,
Sheriff of Doniphan County.
May 14, 1874.5w

Pr's fee, \$10.50. May 14, 1874-5w. M. R. HUGHES & CO.,

DONIPHAN, KANSAS, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

CLOTHING. Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Groceries and Hardware.

Also, Dealers in Grain, Country Produce, Hides, &c. L. M SEA, Business Manager.

KEITH & SCHUNEMAN

RETAILERS IN

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403 Commercial Street,

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

The Largest Stock in the North-West.

Our Stock of DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, LINENS.
EMBROIDERIES,
DOMESTICS, GLOVES, &c., Is larger this season than ever exhibited here before, and which can be bought at the lowest market prices.

Samples of Goods sent upon application, and forwar loods by Express.

Persons residing out of the city, can save 25 to 30 p-cent on their purchases by sending to us for prices. Good from which we cannot send samples, will be selected b-na, and should they not prove satisfactory, can be retur-ed, by prepaying express charges.

Our Millinery Department. Which we have made an important branch of our business his season, is one of the most extensive of the kind in the

New Styles Received Weekly. Straw Goods bleached and pressed into any shape desir-d. Orders for Hats and Bonnets receive our careful at-

KEITH & SCHUNEMAN.

Dissolution Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership existing between A. Herrier and Louis Degringer was dissolved on the 8th of April, 1874. All accounts owing to the firm must be settled in thirty days, and all indebtedness against the firm will be settled on demand, by A. Herring, who will carry on the business in future.

HERRING & DEGGINGER.

Highland Station, Kaness, May 7, 1874-Jw. BUSINESS CARDS.

BODER BROS. Bankers,

Southwest corner of the Public Square. Troy, Kansas OAN MONEY, BUY NOTES, SELL EXCHANGE Is on principal cities, buy and sell County Warrants, Gold Silver, &c., and Receive Deposits.

Hjely?2y1. BODER BROTHERS.

DR. W. REEDER. Physician and Surgeon. Office in C. B. Bickford & Co.'s Drug Store, TROY, KANSAS.

J. B. WHEELER, M. D., PRACTICAL AND OPERATIVE SURGEON. Troy, Kansas. Special attention will be given to the treat-ment of Chronic Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, &c. Office at my residence.

CHAS. NEILSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Graduate of the University of Maryland, Class of 1861. Office. Shepherd's Drug Store. Residence, Highy House S PECIAL attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children, and Operative Surgery. 7may74yl.

W. D. WEBB,

Lawyer, TROY, DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS.

THOS. W. HEATI ST PRICE & HEATLEY,

TOM. M. PIERCE. Attorney at Law.

ATCHISON, RANSAS.

OFFICE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE D. M. JOHNSTON.

Attorney at Law, TROY, KANSAS. OSVICE—West Side Public Square, in Jeffs Radding, Up 18july72y1.

N. B. WOOD. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

TROY, KANSAS. Office, West of Court House P. S. SOPER.

J. F. HAMPSON, Justice of the Peace AND CONVEYANCER.

H. N. SEAVER. Notary Public, and Collecting Agent HIGHLAND, KANSAS.

R. M. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Conveyancer,

TAXES paid for non-residents, lands located, and sales of real estate made at reasonable rates. [mch. 9, '71. J. V. HOLLEBAUGH.

White Cloud - - - Kansas. Oct. 1, 1868,

M. W. BELL, MANUFACTURES OF

TROY, KANSAS. BOOTS AND SHOES of every style promptly made to order. Fine Boots a specialty. Work warranted. 7may74y1.

JEWELLER. Ruom West Side of Public Square, two doors North of City Hotel,

TROY, KANSAS. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired. Hjuly72vL AUG. MILLER,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES Paints, Oils, &c., &c., WATHENA, : : KANSAS.

HIGBY HOUSE.

TROY, KANSAS. THIS House is large and new, and is the principal Hotal in the City. Located in the business part of town, and may the Court House. The table always contains the best the market affords. Bede good, and reoma well furnished. Attention given to the wants of all guests.

A good Livery Stable and Wagon Yard adjoining. Lang?2y.

MILLINERY, MORRIS & POULET

DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Iron, Steel, STOVES AND TINWARE, Stamped & Japanned Ware, CARPENTERS' TOOLS Wagon Wood-work,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Satisfaction Guaranteed to all

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Feb. 26, 1874-17.

Office west side Public Square.

Attorneys at Law, TROY, KANSAS.

ALBERT PERRY.

Attorney at Law, TROY, KANSAS

Justice of the Peace and General Conveyancer TROY, KANSAS. COLLECTIONS made, and Taxes paid for non-residents.
Office, West Side Public Square, over Case's Store.
18july72y1.

TROY, DONIPHAN COUNTY, KANSAS, COLLECTIONS promptly attended to (Office at the Highly 72y1

ONVEYANCING, and all kinds of Legal writing done in the best style, on short notice. [june 13, 67-1y.

REAL ESTATE AGENT. WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

(OVER C. W. NOYES' STORE,)

Boots & Shoes, Main Street, Opposite Mann's Harness Shop,

L. D. STOCKING,

THE attention of physicians, dealers, and the public generally, is invited to the inducements offered to cash buyers. Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Putty, Brushes, Window Glass, Dye Suffs, Pure Wines and Liquors, at the very lowest rates. School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Picture Mouldings, &c., at a very moderate advance on the manufacturers' prices.

North Side of Public Square,

Of all kinds, etc., etc., etc.,

our Customers.

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